An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Deportation To Be Delayed Until Supreme Court Rules

Halifax to Vancouver

Strong Protests Mount Against Government's Deportation Policy

Protest against the proposed deportation by order-in-council of Canada's Japanese has reached nationwide proportions, with civil liberties groups, church officials, university students and numerous organizations from Halifax to Vancouver voicing a plea for fair treatment of Canada's "displaced" persons.

"The Halifax district council of the C.C.F. has submitted a resolution to Prime Minister Mackenzie King asking the dominion government to reverse its policy of deporting 10,000 Japanese Canadians. "Not since the expulsion of the Acadians has such unjust and severe treatment been accorded to any social group within our frontiers," the resolution said.

In Vancouver, the Student Christian Movement of the University of British Columbia has sent a resolution to Ottawa asking the government to delay repatriation until economic conditions in Japan has improved. It asked also that Japanese who have changed their minds about repatriation be given the opportunity to appear before a loyalty commission.

Students, especially those at the University of Saskatchewan, have been carrying on a continuous and vigorous campaign to demand justice for the Japanese Canadians.

MASS PROTEST MEETING HELD IN TORONTO

In Toronto, the protest culminated in a mass meeting which was held Jan. 11, and sponsored jointly by the Toronto Civil Liberties Association and the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians.

B. K. Sandwell, editor of Saturday Night, presided over the meeting and F. Andrew Brewin, Toronto lawyer, Senators Arthur Roebuck and Cairine Wilson, and Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg were speakers.

Two motions of protest were passed, and various governments and their officials will be petitioned to prevent "condemnation of Canadians without trial or justice."

The second resolution petitioned Premier Drew and the government of Ontario to state publicly Ontario's responsibility and willingness to accept the citizenship and residence of Canadians of Japanese origin on a basis of equality with Canadians of other national origins.

MOST IMPORTANT CASE

Mr. Brewin told the meeting that the hearings on the validity of the order-in-council authorizing the deportations will be "the most important case ever to come before the court."

"Never before has forcible deportation of citizens for no crime or reason been attempted in Canada," Mr. Brewin said. "It is the duty of Canada's courts to suppress the government if the government is infringing on the rights and liberties of the people.

"If there is to be a tribunal to enquire into the loyalty of former enemy aliens why should it be confined to the Japanese only, asked Senator Arthur Roebuck. "I do not [illegible] [illegible] among German and Italian

Canadians, but I ask why are the Japanese singled out since the highest authority assures us no act of sabotage has been uncovered."

Senator Roebuck reviewed the harsh treatment of the Japanese in Canada during the war.

"For the government's action in

(Continued on page 7)

Nisei Soldiers Choose Pin-Up Girl

CALCUTTA, India—Nineteen Japanese Canadians, all members of the Canadian army overseas, awaiting repatriation to Canada, have chosen a pin-up gal after putting the question to a vote.

—She is June Allyson, popular Hollywood actress.

They haven't got Miss Allyson's consent, the group confided to the editor of Manisei's Review, publication of a Nisei club in Winnipeg.

The boys did not choose a Nisei girl because they could not decide on any particular person.

Repats Receive Inoculations, But Are Not Committed to Deportation

WINNIPEG, Man.—Notices being sent by the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor to repatriates asking them to report for immunization treatment in preparation for repatriation are not to be confused with formal deportation orders, and receiving such immunization treatment in no way commits the repatriate to deportation, it was explained by the local representative of the Japanese Division.

Although the notices from the Winnipeg office stated it is "necessary" for those who requested repatriation to report to medical officers, it is not an order but intended in the nature of a request, it was learned.

These notices have been sent out to persons who requested repatriation, regardless of whether they have asked for cancellations.

The immunization treatment being carried out under instructions from the Vancouver office provides for inoculations against typhoid and para-typhoid, and vaccination against small-pox.

It is understood most persons receiving the notices have shown a co-operative spirit and reported for inoculation, even though they have no intention of going to Japan. Some, however, have refused to take immunization treatments.

Based on reliable information, the number of persons who requested repatriation in this province is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 400 persons, or 35 percent (somewhat less than previous estimates) of the local evacuee population.

* * *

TORONTO, Ont.—Single Japanese nationals, naturalized citizens without family, and single Canadian-born persons of Japanese race in eastern Canada have received notices to report for immunization.

The first eastern contingent of 30 repatriates, six from the Toronto area, has been prepared, it is reported.

Total signatures for repatriation in the eastern region covering the area from White River to the Atlantic is approximately 175. With no record of cancellations being available at the Toronto office, it is not known how many of them still intend to go to Japan.

WASHINGTON—Japanese and German aliens are no longer required to carry special identification cards or report changes of address or employment, Attorney General Clark announced last week.

Nisei Soldiers Learning Japanese From Occidental Language Experts

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Japanese Canadians, who have learned to speak the Japanese language at an army school in West Vancouver, were being readied today to report for duty with the British and United States armies, the Vancouver Province reported Jan. 12.

They are 26 Canadian-born of Japanese origin, out of a group of 32 that includes one Chinese and five Occidentals who have studied Japanese for the past 12 months under instruction of Occidental experts in the tongue and written word.

Two previous graduates are serving in General MacArthur's command. Others are elsewhere with the British Army and in Washington, where a vast job of translating Japanese documents has been under way since the enemy's capitulation.

All of them are members of the Canadian Army for general service.

One of the best of the language students was reported to be a young Chinese who was very popular in the West Vancouver barrack building, where he lived with lads of Japanese ancestry.

The group includes three occidental officers and two other ranks. The three officers are: Major T. P. Horne, Lieut. L. C. Fletcher and Lieut. A. P. McKenzie.

About 40 remain at the school for the final term of instruction, tentatively scheduled to end in June.

Postpone Sailing of First Group Scheduled to Leave Canada in Jan.

OTTAWA—Officials of the Department of Labor have announced that the proposed deportation of Japanese from Canada will be suspended until the Supreme Court has rendered its opinion on the validity of the three orders-in-council providing for deportation.

The hearing has been set for Jan. 24, but it is expected that the opinion will not be ready until some time in February.

Aime Geoffrion, prominent Montreal constitutional lawyer, will aid D. W. Mundell of the department of justice in combatting the contention of the Japanese Canadians contesting the right of the government to deport certain categories of Japanese by order-in-council.

J. R. Cartwright, a constitutional lawyer in Toronto, will present the argument for the Japanese Canadians.

In the meantime approximately 1,000 Japanese nationals who were scheduled to leave in January will remain in Canada pending the court's decision.

The first group is reported to be all Japanese nationals including 50 single women, a few married couples, and the remainder, single men. It is believed persons who have cancelled their repatriation requests are not included.

WINNIPEG, Man.—An unfavorable court ruling will not mean the attempt to secure a "fair trial" for the deportees has failed or been given up, it was explained at the meeting of the Co-operative Committee for Japanese Canadians here.

For the time being, the fate of the repatriates rests in the outcome of the Supreme Court hearing, but educational campaigns to inform the public about the Japanese problem are being continued in Winnipeg and other Canadian cities.

McMaster To Act For B.C. Japanese

VANCOUVER, B.C.—R. J. McMaster, Vancouver barrister, has been retained by Japanese throughout British Columbia to look after their interests in repatriation matters, the Canadian Press reported.

Mr. McMaster said that at present he is just "watching" since he doesn't want to duplicate the action of a Toronto group in testing the validity of the government's deportation orders.

The Vancouver barrister explained that the Supreme Court case will be centred on the legal question of whether the orders are ultra vires.

There remains the question of whether the Japanese understood the repatriation requests could be cancelled or whether they were signed under duress. These, Mr. McMaster explains, are matters which will be studied if the Supreme Court upholds the government.

Canadian-Born Children of Deportees May Lose Citizenship

TASHME, B.C.—Whether Canadian-born children of Japanese race accompanying their parents to Japan will be allowed to retain their Canadian citizenship has not been definitely settled, T. B. Pickersgill, head of the Japanese Division, told representatives of the Japanese committee here Jan. 3.

(Previously the Tashme group had addressed an inquiry on the same point to the Department of Labor in Ottawa, and a reply dated Dec. 18 from Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, stated that the matter was still under consideration.)

Although nothing was mentioned in the latest orders-in-council regarding the citizenship of Canadian-born children of repatriates, an order-in-council passed in 1942 provided for the revocation of citizenship from all persons of Japanese origin leaving Canada at the time of repatriation.

Various details regarding the repatriation was explained by Mr. Pickersgill.

The repatriates will be allowed two kinds of baggage. In the first group is the baggage which may be taken with the repatriates. Adults will be allowed to take 175 lbs., while the baggage allowance for children under 16 has not been determined.

The second baggage will be shipped later when more shipping space becomes available. The baggage allowance in this group is 250 lbs. for each adult, and 50 lbs. for each child. Sewing machines, kitchen utensils, occupational tools, will be allowed, but pianos, furniture, beds, stoves, etc., are forbidden.

Internees may arrange to join the family at the place of sailing.

Deportation notices listing names of deportees will be posted in the

(Continued on page 7)

Hong Kong Prisoner Favors Tolerance

WINNIPEG, Man.—Capt. David Golden of the Winnipeg Grenadiers has spent three years and eight months in prison camps at Hong Kong and Kowloon, but his experiences have not embittered his views on the treatment of Canadian-born Japanese.

"I think it's shocking to deport Japanese people who were born in Canada. You never know when that sort of thing will end."

He regards his prison camp days philosophically, as an experience which taught him greater tolerance and understanding through talking to people of different cultural backgrounds and educational systems. However, he would have preferred an easier way to learn it.

Capt. Golden is a 25-year-old Rhodes scholar who graduated from the Manitoba Law School in 1941. He was admitted to the Manitoba bar 10 days after his return home.

THE NEW CANADIAN

[illegible] Talbot Avenue Phone [illegible] Winnipeg, Man.

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Don't Overlook the Nationals

Labor Department officials have announced that deportation of Japanese from Canada will be delayed until the Supreme Court has ruled on the validity of the three Orders-In-Council under which the action is being contemplated. The government has apparently decided not to lay itself open to a charge of illegal deportations, and the decision is a sensible one.

Commenting on the expected Supreme Court hearing, the Saturday Night ventures an opinion that in challenging the validity of the Orders-In-Council, the case of the naturalized Canadians is strong but the case of the Japanese nationals is considerably less so. However, it adds, if the Orders are declared invalid as regards the Canadian citizens, there is a likelihood that they may be declared invalid in toto. Under such a ruling the immediate threat of forcible deportation, without trial, is removed.

If, on the other hand, the Supreme Court upholds the Government, we will find ourselves back at the beginning. We may hope, on reasonable basis, that this will not happen.

There is, however, a third possibility. The court may rule that the Orders-in-Council are valid so far as they concern Japanese nationals but not valid with regard to Canadian citizens. In this case the present fight must be carried on with vigor on behalf of the nationals. It is obvious that the nationals are no more guilty of crime or disloyalty than the other Japanese Canadians and no more deserve to be punished by forcible deportation.

Failing a favorable decision from the Supreme Court, it may be necessary to carry on the fight by means of individual applications for habeas corpus writs, or it may be possible, through public opinion, to influence the government to adopt a method of holding hearings to consider each individual case on its own merits. It should be noted that the United States authorities have adopted this policy of holding individual hearings, even for those aliens who were segregated for suspicion of disloyalty.

The large extent to which Japanese nationals and their children are involved in the proposed repatriation should not be overlooked. Of the 6,844 persons over sixteen years who actually signed for repatriation, 2,923 are nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 Canadian-born. Of the 3,503 children under sixteen involved, the majority is attached to parents who are Japanese nationals.

* * * * *

There is another question of considerable importance which must be attended to before the repatriation gets under way. It concerns the retention of citizenship status by the Canadian-born children who are compelled to leave Canada with their parents. The Tashme group has recently consulted a responsible Labor Department official on this question. The information given was that the government had not arrived at a final decision.

There have been indications to date that the Canadian citizenship of native-born Canadians as well as that of the naturalized persons will be revoked at the time they leave Canadian shores. There is for one the order-in-council passed in 1942 which made that special provision, although nothing much has been heard about it since. If the Canadian citizenship of their children is valued by the deportees, which we do not doubt, it is necessary for them to seek immediately a guarantee from the government that the citizenship of their Canadian-born children will not be revoked. The American example may be brought up to back up this request. The United States had recognized the principle that the American citizenship is a birthright of each native-born child, and thus the children of the repatriating Japanese are being fingerprinted to ensure that no difficulty will be experienced by them should they decide to come back at a later date. We are justified in demanding for the Japanese in Canada, considerations that are being given the Japanese in the United States if the same principles of justice and humanitarion cansideratian is to prevail in this country.

A Medal for Masuda

From The Winnipeg Free Press

General Joseph W. (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell recently flew all the way from Washington to Santa Ana, California, with a medal in his pocket. The medal, a Distinguished Service Cross and the second highest award in the United States. So Vinegar Joe gave it to Mary, the soldier's sister, and all the neighbors, mostly white people, together with a group of movie stars from Hollywood, put on a celebration in honor of an American hero.

The American general, who had travelled across the continent to present a medal to the sister of a soldier of Japanese ancestry was well pleased with his mission. It was this same general who had said in the Chinese war theatre:

"The Nisei (Japanese Americans) bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood. Those Nisei boys have a place in the American heart, now and forever. We cannot allow a single injustice to be done to the Nisei without defeating the purposes for which we fought."

We wonder whether the people of British Columbia read about Mary Masuda's medal. At the time it was being presented a good many Canadians on the Pacific Coast were demanding that every person of Japanese origin should be thrown out of Canada—defeating, as Stillwell says, the purposes for which we fought.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, The New Canadian:

The decision of the Lethbridge City Council to allow a limited number of Nisei girls in the city for domestic work on the condition that they return to sugar beet farms not later than the 15th of May draws much criticism.

It is understood to the great majority of Canadians that the freezing of farm labor has been lifted. Then why do Canadians of Japanese ancestry or any other persons in Canada (if there are any involved) have to abide with laws that are now null and void?

Yukio Okamura.

Elie, Manitoba.

Editor, The New Canadian:

Thanks to your paper I have been able to keep in touch with many Japanese Canadian friends who are moving to various points of Canada. I have greatly enjoyed receiving your paper in the past and hope to continue to do so in the future.

I thought your Christmas issue was swell, and particularly the story by Mark Toyama.

(Miss) Mari Day.

Eagle Bay, B.C.

Editor, The New Canadian:

Am proud of your paper. It challenges Canadians of Japanese origin at every turn to be aware of their democratic rights and duties.

Hedwig D. H. Bartling.

Lethbridge, Alta.

Deporting Canadian Citizens

From Letter to the Editor Section, The Winnipeg Free Press

The Canadian Government is about to deport from this country some 10,000 men, women and children, mostly Canadian citizens, for no other crime except that they have a particular racial origin. They are being sent to a land which most of them have never seen, which is too devastated by war to receive them, and where their future is hopeless. Not since the expulsion of the Acadians has such severe treatment been accorded to any social group within our frontiers, and there was at least some military justification for that deportation whereas there is none for this.

I refer, of course, to the government's decision to deport the Japanese Canadians, which is now being carried out. The first point to note about this policy is that it solves no problem whatever, since at least 14,000 of the total 24,000 Japanese in Canada will be left behind. Only about 10,000 are being sent away. Therefore every social and political difficulty caused by the existence of Japanese within Canada remains after deportation as it was before. The problem of what to do with them and where they may live is unsolved. It is not being suggested that we can absorb 14,000 in the future, but not 24,000.

The next point that strikes one is the complacency—hypocrisy would not be too strong a term—with which the policy is being justified before the Canadian people. It is pretended that only those are being sent who have asked to go, or who are shown to be disloyal. This is superficially true, but it hides the real situation. If there are any Canadian Japanese who genuinely wish to return to Japan I would certainly let them go. I hope every Canadian is free to go wherever he wants, whenever he wants to. So are Italians free to go back to Italy, or Germans to Germany, so far as our law is concerned. But we did not put Germans and Italians into a concentration camp when the war broke out, seize all their property and sell it, destroying their economic [illegible] and then force them to [illegible] whether they wished to leave Canada. Why do we single out the Japanese among all the enemy races for this treatment? The Italian colony in Montreal was rife with Fascism before the war yet it was not dealt with in this manner. Mr. King stated in Parliament on August 4, 1944, that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war. Yet we refused them the right to enlist (with only trival exceptions) or to work in war plants. Whereas in the United States the famous 100th Battalion, entirely composed of Japanese, fought with distinction and gallantry in the Italian campaign.

Thus the trick or device—that is what it was—of asking the Japanese throughout Canada to sign repatriation forms while the war was still on cannot deceive anyone who knows the facts. It is like offering a condemned man a pistol so that he may choose swift suicide to a public hanging. Is his death voluntary? Perhaps no one was "forced" to choose repatriation, but the whole Canadian policy, the extreme racial hatred in British Columbia, the refusal of other provinces to co-operate in resettlement, the long history of deprivation of citizens' rights to people who were Canadian-born British subjects, the statement of the Hon. Ian Mackenzie that they could never return to the coast—all this was the compulsion. Not unless the Japanese wanted to go back to Japan after we had done something to make their citizenship equal that of other Canadians could it be said that their choice was free. At that moment certainly we should let all go who wish to go; it would be wrong to keep them. But to base plans for deportation on choices made under 1945 conditions, or to accuse the signers of disloyalty, is grossly unfair. Moreover, for the naturalized Japanese the right to change their mind has been arbitrarily taken away as from September 1, 1945. Has not any man a right to change such a decision when circumstances change?

At the very moment when Parliament is trying to give some secure status to Canadian citizens by the Citizenship Bill, we should not treat fellow citizens in this fashion. It makes a farce of citizenship. We are all immigrants in Canada, except the Indians and Eskimos, and no citizen's rights can be greater than that of the least protected group. Every Canadian is attacked in his fundamental civil liberties by this policy. To find it sponsored by a government bearing the name Liberal and not objected to by vigorous public protest, warns us how far our standards have fallen during these past years, despite our military victory over Nazism.

The real problem we have to solve in Canada has nothing directly to do with the Japanese at all. It is the problem of racial intolerance. This problem is aggravated by the deportations. They mean a victory for intolerance and bigotry. We should be generous to this harmless minority whom we previously admitted to our shores, and apply fully to them the principle that religion and color are no bar to citizenship in this democracy.

F. R. Scott

McGill University, Montreal.

Ed. Note: Mr. Scott is a professor of Civil Law at the McGill University.

Statehood for Hawaii

NEW YORK — Opposition in Hawaii to statehood is found principally "among those who distrust Hawaii's sizable Japanese population and are doubtful about how the Territory's polyglot peoples would react to prerogatives of statehood," Richard McMillan, New York Times correspondent, reported in a Jan. 5 wireless dispatch to his paper on the eve of the opening of Congressional hearings in Honolulu on the statehood question.

"The Japanese question always has been paramount in Congressional hearings on statehood, but well-informed opinion and the wartime evidence here have pretty well refuted this argument," McMillan said.

The Times writer declared that both William Heen, Democratic National Committeeman from Hawaii, and Roy Vitousek, Republican leader in the islands, say the record of territorial politics shows little evidence of bloc voting.

"Racial blocs follow about the same pattern as do those in New York or Chicago at the polls. There is a tendency to ignore racial backgrounds."

The Times correspondent said that advocates for Hawaiian statehood have pretty well documented "the argument of Japanese loyalty in the war record of the famed Hundredth Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team plus the testimony presented at the Pearl Harbor hearing and elsewhere that there was no evidence of Japanese sabotage during the war."

"Dual citizenship and Japanese language schools, two moot questions in the minds of Congressmen for many years, have been wiped out by the war," McMillan said.

Capt. Samuel Wilder King, former Hawaii Delegate to Congress and one of the prime movers for statehood, points out that there has been no Japanese immigration since 1924 and the ratio of Japanese American citizens to aliens is rapidly growing, McMillan said.

Protect Citizenship of Minors—W.H.H. Norman

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Rev. W. H. H. Norman, in an address at St. John's United Church Forum here Jan. 13, said Canada's treatment of her Japanese population was "worse" than Japanese treatment in the United States, the Canadian Press reported.

He said effective measures should be taken to protect the Canadian citizenship of Canadian-born Japanese minors who are compelled by Canadian repatriation policy to go to Japan with their parents or guardians.

インテリアタウンの正月

役員は時局對策に多忙、在住者間では各種の催し

（ニューデンヴァー發）十二月來[illegible]ンノリトル在留者は一六[illegible]人であつたがクリスマスから[illegible]にかけてのヘラダーで多數の[illegible]あり新規一七一四人とな つ[illegible]から新年にかけて各役員[illegible]のために毎日のやう[illegible]を組し忙殺されてゐ[illegible]の話では「一家族から[illegible]を時局的に決定するそ に至る」といふ意味から、忘年[illegible]スマスパーティーよて種々の[illegible]をやり忙しさ。正月二三回の三[illegible]は教育の演劇があり五日には、サーヴィス新年宴會を開いて[illegible]三十名の出席者があるといふ盛[illegible]外教會、かるた會の催しも[illegible]大晦には朝から四回にわけて[illegible]映畫「女性の覺悟」が上映され大入滿員、斯て七日の月曜日からはパブリック、ハイ兩校とも授業を開始した

（スローカン方面では七日から四日間に亘り芝居を開演してゐる）

スロカン佛教會の法要ご祝賀會

（スローカン發）スローカン佛教會では一月四日午後創立三周年記念慶祝法要を勤修、[illegible]万岩藏氏が司會して平原、片瀬、渡會三開教使が勤行して功勞者に感謝状と記念品を贈呈、夜も翌五日晝夜の三回に亘り祝賀餘興が開催されたが觀衆二四〇〇人以上に及んだ。

グリーンウッドの委員會新幹部

（グリーンウッド發）グリーンウッド委員會の本年上半期役員改選の結果新幹部は次の如く決定した▲委員長宮下[illegible]▲副委員長竹本[illegible]吉▲幹事濱岸和一郎▲會計黒山辰次郎▲監査役神田良雄 山本井▲議長吉田清一▲各區役員（一）濱西勝次 重岡半四郎（二）中村[illegible]太郎 中津泰吉 尾浦龍生（三）田中岩藏 神田良雄（四）塚崎清六 上山伊之助（五）小出新次郎 椋山政義 館山新八（六）泉[illegible]二 山下明 濱田秀一（七）村尾保吉 村尾爲市、大江政義（八）山本昇 伊吹左近 石井孝一（九）新出芳春 大谷佐一（一〇）中谷豊之助 森澤麻佐藏（一一）三木一太郎（一二）小川政春

入院患者へ贈り物

グリーンウッド・コンミユニティーでは嘗に日本映畫「愛の暴風」と「みようと御殿」を上映し全收入をクリスマスプレセントとしてグリーンウッド、グランドフォークス、ラウデンヴアーの各病院の日本人患者に寄贈した。又合同教會では十二月廿八日日本映畫「臉の母」及び漫畫リトルボーイブルーを上映、一般同胞に入場無料で觀覧に供した。

グリンウッド句會 一月課題

△氷柱（ツララ）垂氷（タルヒ）

一人五句、締切一月三十一日

選者は未定、投吟所はエム三井

M. MITSUI, P.O. Box 482, Greenwood, B.C.

グランドフォクス日本人農會

（グランドフォークス發）一月六日グランドフォークス日本人農會の本年度第一回總會が前會長高崎幸氏宅で開かれ役員は次の如く選定された

△會長中出安次郎△幹事中路清一郎△議長切山良一（會計岸本大藏）

昨年まではコーストから移動して來た人々だけで「協農會」といふものが出來てゐたが今年は先住者にも加入して貰つて右のごとく日本人農會と改稱したのである。

マニトバの今年のビーツ耕作増加か

（ウイニペッグ發）先月のオタワに於ける銀州會議農業部會ではマニトバ州の本年度のシュガービート播種を五十パーセント増して一萬五千エーカーにする事が進言されたが之が實行の如何は勞働力が得られるか否かと他の作物に比して收入の上で引合ふか何うかといふ點にかゝつてゐる。

新幹部決定 南部アルバタ各地方團體の

南部アルバータ各地方日本人團體の一九四六年度の新幹部は次の如く決定した

■河北相互援助會——▲顧問 中鶴 市野 宮川 小坂▲會長青木定義▲副會長國本新吉▲議長佐久本盛矩▲副議長肥後▲會計大賀槇太郎▲幹事（未定）

■テーバー愛友會——▲會長佐藤秋三郎▲副會長兼幹事野村惣助▲會計手島信雄▲メインコミティー坂本正廣

■レイモンド地方親和會——▲會長岡元寅助▲副會長林奥惣濃 安井享芳▲幹事長南森光雄▲會計江畑忠七▲議長平松儀作▲副議長森清治▲顧問 砂田直太郎 山崎文吉 久藤實 中島宇三郎

■マグラス親和會——▲會長岡部佐久馬▲副會長村上正幸▲議長草柳壽夫▲幹事飯島房五郎▲會計栗尾久三郎▲顧問中村壽吉

幣原內閣改造

職業專門家を除いて

（東京發）マッカーサー將軍が戰爭[illegible]の[illegible]令を出した結果[illegible]の[illegible]中にも之に觸れる[illegible]が[illegible]行はれたが[illegible]までの中[illegible]內閣[illegible]されたところで何等[illegible]はない。入れかへられた[illegible]の顔ぶれ[illegible]——△內相[illegible]相に三[illegible]△文相に[illegible]△[illegible]に[illegible]入△內かく書記官[illegible]に[illegible]

▲辭任——堀切內相、前田文相、[illegible]村厚相、田中運輸相、大田內かく書記官長

（東京發）米政府のパターソン陸軍長官は日本、朝鮮、支那、ヒリッピンを視察中であるが東京滯在中に記者團との會見で質問に答へた中で「戰爭責任者として天皇陛下が御退位される必要はないと思ふ、それは日本國民自身で解決すべき問題である」と語つた

（讀賣報知紙は其の社說で「天皇は後日人民の手により除去せられるよりも今自ら退位せらる方が賢明である」と論じてゐる）

（東京發）加藤勘十夫人（元の石本男爵夫人）を先頭とする日本の婦人運動代表の一團はマッカーサー將軍本部を訪問して聯合軍本部が日本の政治經濟を淨化し解放し封建思想撤去の指令を次々に出してゐる事に感謝を表明し「吾々婦人もデモクラシーの爲めに戰ふものである」と誓つた

食料供給に一難關

（東京發）日本は年々朝鮮から三千六百萬から五千四百萬ブッシェルの米を輸入してゐたのであるが今年はそれが全然來ない事が判つて日本の食料供給問題を處理してゐる聯合軍當局を惱ましてゐる。是より先日本政府は聯合國に對し朝鮮から三千百七十萬ブッシェルの米も臺灣から九萬三千ブッシェルの米、滿洲から二百二十萬ブッシェルの大豆輸入許可方を要請したのであるが何れも實現不可能の模樣で日本政府が最初に要請した食料輸入最三百三十萬噸の半分以上は事態變化の爲めに見込なしとなつたのである。朝鮮から米が來なくなつた原因の中には在來滿洲から朝鮮へ送つてゐた雜穀をソ聯政府がシベリアへ送つてゐる爲め朝鮮人は米ばかりを食はねばならなくなり米の産地である南鮮に米が餘るとしても反日感情から日本への輸出は困難なのである。そこで差當つてはシャムから補給するほかなく夫れは輸入が間に合ふやうに船腹を都合せねばならぬ

人事消息

■出生 ハミルトンの高江洲重男氏夫人は一月五日男兒を出産デニス・テリーと命名▲レモンクリーキの吉田政一氏夫人はスローカン病院にて最近女兒を出産ジョーン君子と命名

■婚約 マニトバ州エマーソンの小泉タク氏長男利一氏と同地の西畑奥惣次郎氏長女笑子孃は寺西忠太郎、土屋友三郎兩氏の仲介で十二月廿二日小泉氏宅にて婚約式擧行▲ピーシー州プラインドベーンの若林忠五郎氏長男忠次郎氏はモントリオールへ移住した木村マサノ氏二女やす子孃と中村惣平氏夫妻の世話で婚約

■死亡 オンタリオ州ホワイト・リヴァーに居る船莫一郎氏夫人フサ子氏（二八）は一月二日モントリオール市セイクレット・ハート病院に於て死去一月五日同市マウントローヤル齋場にて告別式執行

御禮

昨年十二月十一日怪我致しまして以來入院中各方面の方々よりご多忙中尙又嚴寒の折柄にも拘らず態々お見舞を忝ふし御厚情の段有難く深く御禮申上ますお蔭を以て昨日退院致しましたので何卒ご放念下度略儀ながら不取敢お通知旁々お禮まで申し上げます

一月十三日 山崎元枝

ニューデンヴァー、ローズベリー、レモンクリーク、スローカン、パブオフ、ベーハーム御一同樣

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▲送金下さる面倒を省く爲シーオーデーにて返送いたします

田邊平五郎

元第二區漁者協會會員諸氏に急告

元第二區漁者協會は銀行預金[illegible]日本人及日系人の[illegible]全力をあげて[illegible]各[illegible]に分割[illegible]氏の[illegible]つての[illegible]廣告は[illegible]委員會[illegible]て[illegible]氏と有志の[illegible]に一任したい

發起人 在ヴァーノン [illegible]

C/o Vernon Hotel, Vernon, B.C.

第二區漁者協會々員委員

妻フサ子

[illegible]昨年夏七月以來[illegible]モントリオール市セイクレット・ハート病院で療養中でしたが一月二日[illegible]十八歳[illegible]に[illegible]去致しました[illegible]すと共にモントリオール[illegible]方々の[illegible]芳情に厚く御禮申上ます[illegible]式は一月五日同市マウントローヤル齋場で執行致しました[illegible]てお通知まうし上げます

White River, Ont. P.O. Box [illegible]

喪主 夫 [illegible]
兄 [illegible]
義兄 [illegible]
在日本 [illegible]
[illegible]

日系人追放反對の猛運動擴がる

晩香坡からハリファックスまで全國的な抗議となつて

[illegible]により日系加奈陀人を追放しようとしてゐる事に關する抗議は[illegible]ハリファックスから[illegible]團體を始め市民自由聯盟、[illegible]大學職員學生各種團體の[illegible]で日系カナダ人を公正[illegible]も要求されてゐる。[illegible]はキング首相にたいし[illegible]一萬人の日系加奈陀人[illegible]追放を取り消すべきであ[illegible]ハリファックスのシーシーエフ[illegible]と要求する決議を通り[illegible]にして苛酷な[illegible]扱ひを政治的グループに[illegible]は加奈陀の歴史あつて以來無い事である」と政府を非難してゐる。晩香坡ではビーシー大學の基督教學生聯盟がオタワ政府に「日本の經濟的狀態が改善されるまで日本人送還を延期すべきである」と要請する決議を通り「日系人にして歸國申請取消しを求めてゐる者にはローヤルテー・コミッションに於て調査を受ける機會を與ふべきである」と付加へてゐる。大學生の中でもトロント大學とサスカチワン大學の學生は日系カナダ人にたいする公正なる取りあつかひをなせと云ふ抗議運動を續けてゐる

トロントで抗議の大集會

トロントでは一月十一日市民自由[illegible]人の爲めのコーペ[illegible]・コモナー合同主催で抗議の大集會が開かれアカデーナイト館のデフドクエル主筆が司會しブリユーイン辯護士、ローバック、ウイルソン州上院議員、ラバイ・フエインバーグ(ジュウの牧師)が演說した。二つの動議が可決されて政府當局側方面にたいし「カナダ人を裁判乃至は正義の取扱ひを經ずして服罪せしめる事を阻止せよと訴へる事になつた。決議の一つはキング首相と閣僚にたいして日系加奈陀人を追放する計畫を放棄し、何れにしても斯る計畫は夫れに關係ある總ての者が全的に權利を行使して最高法廷で追放が合法的であるか否かを確めるまでは中止すべきであると要求、他の決議はオンタリオ州政府とドリユウ首相にたいし日系カナダ人を他の加奈陀人同等の基礎の下に於て受容れるのはオンタリオ州の責任であることを正式に表明する事を要求せるものであつた

未曾有の重大事件

ブリユーイン辯護士は追放閣令が合法的であるか否かを決する大審院の審理は「曾てなかつた最も重大なるケースである」と言明「カナダの市民を罪も理由もなくして加奈陀から強制的に追出さうとする試みは未だ曾て行はれた事なきところであつて、政府が國民の權利と自由を侵害する場合政府を抑制するのは加奈陀の法廷の義務である」と指摘した。ローバック上院議員は「以前の敵國性ナショナルにたいして加奈陀に忠誠であるか否かを裁判する場合何故に日本人のみにそれを適用するのであるか、自分は何も獨逸系やイタリー系人のアラをさがせと言ふものではないが、政府最高當局もサボタージュなどは全然なかつたと保證してゐる日本人だけに斯る事を適用するのは何故であるか」と言ふのだと主張し、戰時中に日本人が受けた苛酷なる取り扱ひを述べて「自分はそれに關して政府を非難するつもりはない、それは戰時の緊急事態から起つた事であつて日本人も此點はよく了解して堪へしのんで來たのであるが此事實は銘記されなければならぬ」と云ひ、[illegible]人の民族の理由に政府への差別をあげてゐるが若し之が一般的方策であつて日本人にたいする差別ではないと云ふのだつたら勞働相ばかりでなく軍需相や農相も斯る人名を提供する事が出來るであらうと指摘した

◇

上院議員ウイルソン女史は歐洲では既に追放問題に關連して多くの混亂が起つてゐるのに加奈陀が日本人追出しにより更に問題を大きくする謂はれのない事を指摘して「カナダから追出されようとしてゐる多くの者は彼等が全然知らない所の現在の人口でさへ食料缺乏に惱んでゐる地へ行かなければならぬのである」とて、米國の日本人取扱ひと對比して加奈陀側の不都合なやり方を非難した

ヒツトラーの亡靈

ジュウの牧師たるラバイ・フエインバーグは「自分は歐洲に於てユダヤであると云ふだけで殺された六百萬のために茲に起つたのである[illegible]た之等のジュウの代辯者として人種や宗教や皮膚の色のために迫害されてゐる人々のために死ぬるまで戰ふものである。ヒトラーの亡靈は未だ加奈陀內でさまよつてゐる。ヒトラーが主張して居た人種的迫害は罪なき日本人追出しの閣令の中に刻記されてゐるのだ」と叫んだ

◇

サンドウェル氏は日系人の敎育問題は法律上と道義上の二つの觀點から見なければならぬのである事を說明し組織勞働者はどこでも追出しに抗議してゐるとて多くの團體からの抗議電報を披露した。オンタリオ州內のイングランド教會の僧上達は聯邦政府にたいして日本人擁護の提議されて居るローヤリテー・コミッションの前に出て彼等のケースを陳述する機會を與へらるべきであると要求して居るがエドモントンの牧師協會も政府が閣令によつて不忠誠の證跡なき者を追[illegible]本人達をして眞に自由である事からニッポンへ行きたいか否かを表明する機會を改めて與ふべきであると要求する決議を通過してゐる

◇

(晩香坡電)ノーマン牧師は[illegible]ジョンス合同教會の[illegible]でカナダの日本人取扱ひは[illegible]に比し甚しく厳しい所を非難をあげ指摘し日系カナダ人の市民權を擁護しなければならぬと主張

大審院の判決ある迄

日本人送還はすべて見合はせる

(オタワ電)日系人追放に關する[illegible]閣令の合法性が大審院で判決されるまでは日系人送還は行はれない[illegible]大審院審理は一月十四日開始した。右の審理は一月廿四日[illegible]で行はれる筈だが判決は二月に入つてからでなければ下らないだらうと見られてゐる。斯て一月に[illegible]いつでも出帆させる事になつて[illegible]た一千名近い日本人ナショナル[illegible]右の審理[illegible]見られてゐるもの、[illegible]するまで[illegible]した方がよいと云ふので當分延期される事にならう。此の一千餘人の中には五十名の獨身婦人と少數の夫婦者があり大部分は獨身男子である

豫防注射の通告は追放命令ではない

(ウイニペッグ電)歸國申請をした者に對して豫防注射をするやうにと通告を發して居るが夫れは何も正式な追放命令ではないと勞働省の當地代表者は說明してゐる。右の通告は歸國申請をした者には其の取りけしを願つてゐる者にでも出して居るのだが其中には豫防注射をうける「必要」があると書いてゐるだけで命令ではなくされてゐるといふ程度のものである。右の通告は晩香坡のオフィスからの指令によつて行はれてゐるもので日本へ行くつもりのない者も協力的態度を示して注射はうけてゐるが中には拒絶して居る者もある。尚マニトバ州內で歸國申請をした者は四百名內外で以前の見積りよりも少くて州內居住者の三五パーセントに當つてゐる

(トロント電)東部カナダに居る日本人のうち歸國申請をした日本人ナショナル、歸化人、カナダ生れの獨身者にたいして豫防注射を受けるやうにとの通告が發せられてゐるが第一回の組に東部から加はる者は三十六名である。ホリィトリヴァーから大西洋沿岸迄の所謂東部地域に居る者で歸國申請をした者は約百七十五人であるが、トロントのオフィスでは此中幾人が取消しを願出てゐるかは不明

晩香坡では裁判の成行きを注視

(晩香坡電)送還問題に關してビーシー州內に居る日本人のためにやとはれて居るマクマスター辯護士は「晩香坡では現在のところ訴訟が二重になるのを避けるためにトロントのグループが大審院に提起してゐる訴訟の成行きを注視してゐる」と發表「大審院に提起されてゐるケースはカク令が合法的であるか否かを調べるのが中心眼目であるが、それが假に合法的となつたところで日本人は歸國申請は取消し得るものと了解して夫れをしたのであるか或は彼等は壓迫された狀態の下でサインしたのであるかといふ問題が殘るのである」と說明し、若し大審院が政府を支持する判決を下した場合には之等のモン[illegible]題が研究される事になるとて、大審院の判決後も抗爭が續けられるものである事を暗示してゐる

カナダ人への教育運動を續行

(ウイニペッグ電)日系カナダ人の爲めのユーベラチヴコミテーでは木曜日夜の集會にて「大審院で好ましからざる判決が行はれたとしても、それで日系カナダ人に對する公正なる取扱ひを得ようとする運動が失敗した事を意味するものではない」と說明され、更にカナダ人への教育運動を盛んに續けることになつた

急告

第一回[illegible]協會の會員整理に付き一九四一年度の會員の[illegible]會員にして近々日本へ行かれる方は總てを委托せられる方の姓名及び其の住所を通知せられ度し

河內[illegible]
坂本勝之助
P.O. Box 99, [illegible]

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン[illegible]の會員會を次の方々から頂きましたのに謝し紙上にて御禮申します
▲マニトバ州エマーソンの今泉利一氏(第二回)▲トロントの[illegible]氏▲オンタリオの[illegible]氏

ニユー カナデアン

市民權擁護委員會

(ウイニペッグ)
The Civil Rights Defence Committee
c/o R. Tachibana
9th Floor, Bedford Building
281 McDermot Ave.
WINNIPEG, Man.
Phone [illegible]

(トロント)
Citizenship Defence Committee
30 Grant Street
Toronto 8, Ont.
Phone GLADSTONE 2222

[illegible]名の日系二世の米將兵が通[illegible]てゐると云ふ[illegible]はなかつたやうで[illegible]關して、彼等は規律正しく上役[illegible]熱心を持たず捕虜のために合衆[illegible]內を廻つて食物其他を集めてくれ[illegible]いふ意見を發表してゐる[illegible]
▲[illegible]婦女子を十二歲[illegible]の男兒を特別設備の場所に十二歲[illegible]下が收容[illegible]の[illegible]が[illegible]つた。[illegible](別中[illegible])

ニューカナディアン

[illegible]日本人の為の[illegible]

ウイニペッグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇一三〇六

發行者 生山國人
英文編輯者 小山和[illegible]
日本文編輯者 梅月高市

(購讀料一ケ月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗一ケ年四弗)

社説

看過すべきでないナショナルの問題

[illegible]は現在[illegible]令の合法性[illegible]る大審院の判決が下るまで[illegible]人の追放は見合せると發表してゐる。[illegible]府では不合法的な追放をしたといふ非難を免れるために[illegible]の挙に出たのであらうが、それは[illegible]ある措置だといへる。[illegible]の有効性に抗争して大審院で[illegible]はるべき審理に關してサタデー・ナイト誌は、歸化人の場合は意味があるがナショナルのケースは左程でもないだらうといふ意見を發表してゐる。併し乍ら、若も加奈陀市民に關する追放令が無効と判決されれば、ナショナルの分も含めて此の關令すべては無効だと言明されることになるであらうと附言してゐる。若し斯うした判決がある場合は、裁判することなくして強制的に追出されるといふ脅威は除かれる事になる。

若も其の反面に於て大審院が政府の決定を支持する事にでもなれば、吾々は最初の地點へ逆戻りさせられる事になるのだが、相當の根據ある理由からして、斯くの如き事が起るだらうとは考へられない。

だが併し第三の可能性もある。即ち大審院は、日本人ナショナルに關する限りの關令は有効だが、加奈陀市民に關するものは無効だと判決するかも知れない。此の場合現在の關係はナショナルのために更に強化して續行されなければならぬ。彼等が他の日系加奈陀人に比して、より多くの罪があるとか不忠誠であるとか、強制的に追出されるに相當するものであるとかいふ如き理由はないのである。

大審院から好ましからざる判決が下る場合には、個々にハービスコーパス(人身保護律)をタテにして抗爭する必要が起つて來るであらうし、或は輿論の力により、政府をして個々のケースに關して調査會を開かせる方策をとらせる可能性もあるであらう。米國では一度は不忠誠だと考慮されたエリーエンスにたいしてさへ個々に再調査してやる方策をとつてゐるのである。

行はれようとしてゐる追放には多數のナショナルと彼等の子供が含まれてゐることを看過してはならぬ。歸國申請書にサインした十六歳以上の者六八四四人のうち二九二三人はナショナル、一四六一人は歸化人、二四六〇人は加奈陀生れである。十六歳以下の子供三五〇三人の大部分はナショナルの父母の分にくつつけられてゐるのである。

送還が開始される前に注意を拂はねばならぬ重要問題の一つは、父母に伴はれて強制的に加奈陀を去ることになる加奈陀生れの子供等の市民權保持に關してである。タシメのグループは此の問題に關して最近勞働者の一當局者に照會したのであるが、政府ではまだそれに關して最後的決定はみて居ないといふ情報を得てゐる。

今日までのところでは、加奈陀生れの市民の籍は歸化人の分と共に、加奈陀を去ると同時に取消されるであらうと暗示されて居る。市民籍剝奪に關しては一九四二年に出た關令で特別な措置が行へる規定が出來てゐるのだが、これに關しては其後何等の消息がない。

若も歸國者にして彼等の子供のカナダ市民權の價値を考へるならば(吾等は其の大切さを認める)歸國者は彼等の子供の加奈陀市民籍が取りけされるものでないと云ふ保證を政府からとる手段を直に講じなければならぬ。それにはアメリカの例を持出すことが出來るであらう。米國では出生による米國市民權はあくまで確保する方策をとつてゐて、送還者に伴はれて日本へ行く子供等が後で米國に再入國する場合に困難を來さないやうにする為め指紋をとつておく事にしてゐるのであるが、吾々もカナダに居る日系人のために米國に於ける日系人に對して採はれてゐる同じ考慮を要求する事が出來る害である。加奈陀も米國と同様に正義と人道を主張してゐる國である以上、それが出來ないわけはないのである。

陸軍の日本語學校卒業生

日系兵士十六名が新任務に就く

(晩香坡發)ウエスト・ヴァンクーヴァーの加奈陀陸軍日本語學校を最初卒業した十六名の日系二世[illegible]に支那人一名、西洋人五名も[illegible]は英米軍付となつて軍務に從事する[illegible]をしてゐる。既に前[illegible]二[illegible]に卒業した者はマッカーサー[illegible]の司令部や英軍付又はワシントンにあつて日本軍の文書飜[illegible]に於いても何[illegible]されてゐる。軍の日本語[illegible]十餘名の生徒が居るが[illegible]に卒業する害である

◇

(マニラ發)目下マニラには六十餘名の日系二世の米將兵が通訳や[illegible]理解なヒリッピン人が彼等に對して「反戦的態度」に出るといふので他へ移したがよいと云はれて居る。米軍當局ではヒリッピン人に對し日系二世兵士は單に捕虜の訊問に當つてゐるばかりでなく岩穴やゲリラ戦場に出かけて行つて抵抗者說服につとめ、ヒリッピン其他諸國の解放に輝かしき働きをしたものであることを説き聴かせ彼らの誤りを是正させてゐる

(右に關してニューヨーク・タイムス紙は特に論説を掲げて日系兵士の偉功を稱揚し無理解なヒリッピン人を教育する必要あることを主張してゐる)

『戦争そのものが大体悪い』

(晩香坡發)ウイニペッグ聯隊付の牧師をしてゐて香港で日本軍の捕虜となり四十四ケ月も捕りよ收容所で暮つた元晩香坡の牧師レイタ大尉は去る日曜日ノックス合同教會の說教で「香港の捕りよ收容所に於ける日本軍看守は何も取立てゝ云ふ程悪くはなかつた」と言明して、彼等は規則でやかましく上役の命れいは何でもよく守るので良い事を命じられればよくするし悪い事を命じられれば悪い事でもするといつた具合だと說明「渡邊といふ一日本人牧師などは日本の故郷では米機のためにホームが破壊されたのに我々に對しては全然敵愾心を持たず捕虜のために香港市内を廻つて食物其他を集めてくれたものである」と語つた

◇

(ウイニペッグ發)ウイニペッグ聯隊付として香港に出征し同地で日本軍捕虜となり昨年末歸來したクイトンヒユース中尉は去る日曜日マルボロ・ホテルで開かれた、シーシーエフのサンデー・フオーラムで極東の事情につき講演した後で質問に答へた中で「大体戦爭そのものがアトロシテー(兇悪)であつて、日本軍だから特に悪いなどいふ事はなかつた」と言明

◇

(ウイニペッグ發)香港陥落で日本軍に捕へられ三年八ケ月の間捕虜收容所生活をさせられて最近歸來したゴールデン大尉は「加奈陀生れの日系人を追放するなどゝいふことは以ての外の事である」といふ意見を發表してゐる

歸國者の荷物など

(タシメ發)一月三日當地を訪問したベッカースキル局長は歸國者問題に關して報告した中で荷物の事など次のごとく述べた

▲携帶荷物——二種類とし第一種は本人と共に送り得るもので、船に積込むものとさげて行くものを合せて大人一人につき百七十五斤(小人は未定)、重量のかからぬ袋を支給する。第二種は後に發送された荷物で大人一人につき二百五十斤、小人は五十斤の割合でカナダ船の都合つき次第日本へ後送される。ソーイングミシン、ケツチン道具、商賣道具は許されるが、ピアノ、大型フアニチユア、ベツド、ストーヴ等は許されず

▲船中は婦女子と十二歳未満の男児は特別設備の場所に十二歳以上の男子は別の場所となる。船にはマットレスだけだからブランケットやピローは各自持込むこと。(之れ等は百七十五斤の荷物とは別)船中には賣店はないから必要品は手廻り品として持込む事

抗議の市民大會に出席して

◇トロント市の二大新聞スター及グローブ・メール兩紙一月九日の紙上には日系人送還問題に關する市民大會開催の廣告が大きく出て居た。人々の注意をひいたのであらう、定刻前廣い公會堂には聽衆が充ちてゐた。各辯士の、人道の上に正義の社會をもたらさんとする論旨の熱辯は火を吐く如く、問題の重要なる急所をつく[illegible]

◇此問題を通して正義を顯揚せんと法廷に抗爭する[illegible]の努力なるを[illegible]附と要求、勞働者の[illegible]を紹介する[illegible]一致[illegible]けしたが人々は之に[illegible]と大喝采の拍手に賛意を表明した。

◇報告されてゐた辯士の他に[illegible]日本人のために参加してくれて居る[illegible]りデモクラシー[illegible]なる挨拶もあつたが、ブラットホームには[illegible]・マクミラン、カルトン[illegible]のファインレー[illegible]等など日本人権益のために[illegible]力を[illegible]人々が[illegible]進行中ブラットホームに列席すべく「メージャー[illegible]」と呼ばれて來會者席より立上りし軍服の士は胸を飾る[illegible]を持つ日本人である。二世兵士の若干にてもトロントに居るなら此大會のプラットホームに[illegible]したであらうて隊長のミス・チャプマンと二世兵士の姿なきを遺憾に思つた。

◇大會の最重點を要求する點を[illegible]、勞働團体や政治團体より寄られて來たが其中にはアメリカよりの祝辭の電報もあつた。司會者が各所の電報を讀みあげし時、此問題が既に單なる日本人といふ問題に止まるものでない事を痛感した。デモクラシーの擁護者たる[illegible]大會にみなぎりあふれた。日本人送還問題を[illegible]義を[illegible]るデモクラシーの[illegible]すべきである。[illegible](田中生)

日本人送還反對の猛運動擴がる

[illegible]ナダの市民を罪も理由もなくして加奈陀から强制的に追出さうとす[illegible]

宮木傳太郎

[illegible]つて來たやうな言葉で謂れるのは目[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]られる事なつらい[illegible]ちにかそれはれざるを得ぬのです。[illegible]ある紛爭の際に於て彼れぐらの顏[illegible]の[illegible]れ[illegible]にわつい男[illegible]かつて見たことはない。私は[illegible]三十年[illegible]、そのうち二十年餘[illegible]その[illegible]られたが、其[illegible]やうちの[illegible]を、私を[illegible]しては[illegible]なもので想像する[illegible]イマーは[illegible]を共にして來たが[illegible]かつて一度も[illegible]に[illegible]して不安を感[illegible]えたり不[illegible]に[illegible]つたことはない。われ〳〵は双方に責任を分ち合ひ[illegible]に[illegible]しつゝルースにすべてが[illegible]れて行つたと自分は思ふ。[illegible]は生一本でまじりけのない[illegible]である。[illegible]に[illegible]な調子で

（この場合、彼の非妥協性の故に相當の敵をつくり、彼の深厚性のゆゑに事務の悲哀を存分に味ふ樣なことはあつても、曾て君達は離れ去ると云ふやうなことはなく、否さういふ時ほど一層彼はなつかしく私をひきつけた事を今しみ〴〵と想ふ。

思ふに對世間的には一種の調和點としての役割を私は演じた事になり、彼もしかく自覺して私を利用した事は明かである。

しかし人格的、道義的には同時代の我々のすべての上に彼は位置を占めてゐたと今私は確信を以て言ふことはできる。

彼の純粹な正義觀や、彼の獨創性や彼の透徹した理智のひらめきは、彼の持つて生れたそれであらうが二十年に及ぶ勞働組合運動の闘爭裡にそれが一層みがきをかけられ、一層深められもせられた事[illegible]

そこの世界で彼は從來に缺けてゐた指導者としての包容力を養ひもすれば、社會運動の意義をふかく身を以て體驗せざるを得なかつた。

彼の主角は徐々にけづり取られ彼の人生觀には一種のまるみが加へられ世間的には親しみふかい世話やきな苦勞人としての太田三男を我々は見出すのである。

さもあらばあれ彼は此の時代には最も得難き人道の戰士であり、我々社會の指導者であり、我々のよりよき社會の建設のためには喜んで挺身する用意を常にかれは持つて居た。

太田と最も近く最も相通ずるものを持つた人に彼の同郷の先輩河部友喜君が居る。

彼も正義派型であり、どちらも責任觀念が強く從つて社會觀の上ではほゞ類似の立場にかれ等は立[illegible]田は遠く河部に及ばず、兩家[illegible]の深さや觀察力の廣さに於て太田が河部にまさつてゐる。

世の低調な物質本位のものからが太田や河部の餘りにも高踏的な道義心や正義觀に反感を抱いて彼らをヒシ斥したり、時には一種の變人扱ひを以て彼らを遇したり、甚しきに至つては彼らの社會的地位をも時には個人的な生活さへが時たま危機にさらされることがあつたのである。

私はそんな時ほど太田や河部に見る如き闘爭力の旺盛と反撥力の強烈さを人間に於て見たことはなかつたし、正しきもの〻みが持つ眞の勇氣がそれほど人を引きつけるものであるかを深く考へさせられもした。

太田三男が日本に於て今後歩み入らうとするみちは平坦な安易なものであり得よう筈はなく、彼も[illegible]をひしと身に受けて[illegible]の數を、幾千萬の同胞と共に分ち合ふことになるのだと思ふが、しかしどんな場合に立至らうとも彼の道義の火が消えたり彼の社會主義的人生觀に狂ひが來たす事態はあり得るとは思はない。

彼のそれ等のものは[illegible]ではないからである。彼こそはそれ等の思想や道義心を身を以て自ら[illegible]した稀有のひとりである。

彼もむかしは一種の[illegible]主義者に屬さなかつた。しかし當時すでに彼の思想的ひらめきは我々の間に[illegible]つてはゐたが。

二十年の勞働組合運動は太田を一個の人格的な存在に仕上げたと私は思つてゐる。今後彼はその[illegible]にまで彼の作家を通して[illegible]を彼の生活の上にのばし得るかは彼の努力と精進の如何にかゝつて[illegible]

[illegible]よりも[illegible]ひとりでも[illegible]る。彼が[illegible]の[illegible]とゝ[illegible]人もそして[illegible]みちを[illegible]彼らし[illegible]世の中に[illegible]て[illegible]彼は[illegible]太田三男は自ら[illegible]彼をもらえるのである[illegible]い[illegible]時代の[illegible]それはわからない、[illegible]は闘士としての太田三男[illegible]る時があらうと思ふ。[illegible]は一ぱいである。（[illegible]）

[illegible]タの實際へ

[illegible]ンにて　佐田生

[illegible]人が一時的の居住者であ[illegible]に對するに「默らなければ」は[illegible]といふ點にも教育機關の運[illegible]する[illegible]委員諸君が教[illegible]のもの・言葉と[illegible]には對[illegible]は何等只の前途の門戸が失にの[illegible]をかいた點であるといふ[illegible]の對する何の出來ない事實で[illegible]へざるを得ない。[illegible]では一ー・カナデアン紙[illegible]セ「アルバータの政府[illegible]アルバータの市民はアルバー[illegible]に協力する日系人の[illegible]責任を持つべきであ[illegible]れたことであります。アルバータに移動した日系人の大多數は自發的にミュガービーア農業に協力すべく移動したのである事も事實であります。

學務委員諸君全部が必ずしも右に述べた如き觀念であるのではない事も事實で、レイモンドの學務委員長であるチャールス氏やスノー氏等の如く眞に正しい認識の下に所謂とはき教育そのものと教育機關の責任とを明かにして日系人學童に對する深い理解と同情とを持つてをられた人士も各方面におられたのでした。

◎アルバータの[illegible]

[illegible]校月謝問題が月謝制問題といふ經濟的な意味を持つ問題であるが故に教育といふ事よりも物質的面の方に多くの關心があるかの如くにみられる點がありましたが決して然うではなかつた事も皆様は諒解してゐて下さつた事と今日も固じてゐるのであります。換言すれば月謝撤廢を要求することよりも月謝支拂不可能の事實にある日系學童、其故に停學せしむるに至る者達をどうして其不遇から解放することが出來るかといふ事であります。それは雇主の職業が季節的なビート産業に限定された事によりに基因するものだからでありました。が現に角此の月謝問題に就ては過去三年間春アルバータ河北河南代表委員代表者會議によつて努力が續けられて來たのでありました。冬の職散期とは云ひながら委員としての責任とは云ひながら、あらゆる反動分子、頑迷不靈の徒利己にのみ生きる心中の虫の徒の妄動謀略の苦杯をも事とせず運動が續けられた結果一九四五年度には初めて河南河北を通して學月謝要求の解決の曙光が現はれたのでした。

河北ピクチュアビュート方面が新月謝に決定した事に就ては佐久本氏等始め代表委員諸君の努力によるところ甚大である事もとよりでありますが合同教會宣教師ソーパートリングの異常な助力と盡瘁とが與つて力があつた事も忘れられません。

河南レイモンド地方も曙光歡和[illegible]員はじめ學務委員諸君の活動が新を要してマグラスへイ校は一九四四年度から學月謝になりましたし、レイモンドへイ校も學月謝までには行かなかつたが過去二年學期制度にまで妥協が成立したのでありました。が、ウェリングのヘイ校だけは委員會の無理解で遂に一點張りの主張にはシビレを切らしたのでした。此の結果は凡ての責任を校長に轉嫁し所謂大事學校[illegible]野心も利己心の爲に教育の本[illegible]上持て來る害と實際狂亂の教育を[illegible]く不眞な者が跳梁するに見られたが、[illegible]でうまくつたかも之等の事が教育の一部にひつかゝつてゐます。[illegible]田外先輩の熱烈なる努力が目へ

[illegible]ヒットの[illegible]を[illegible]して[illegible]ではあるが[illegible]たのでした。[illegible]の[illegible]見る時に[illegible]に[illegible]に見らない[illegible]ない。[illegible]ます。（[illegible]）

[illegible] hard-hearted [illegible]
[illegible] question "in [illegible]
[illegible] declared Dr. F. S[illegible]
[illegible] of Alma Co[illegible]
[illegible]search college for [illegible]
[illegible] told of forward[illegible]
[illegible] Hon. Humphrey [illegible]
[illegible]ter of labor.
The petition, Dr. [illegible]
[illegible]ked that Canadian[illegible]
[illegible]rigin "who so wish [illegible]
[illegible] remain in Canada[illegible]
[illegible] by members of th[illegible]
[illegible]tudent body, board[illegible]
[illegible]nd employees.
"The petition," Dr[illegible]
[illegible]lated that "from pe[illegible]
[illegible]dge of some 25 Ja[illegible]
[illegible]nadian origin who [illegible]
[illegible]lma college as stu[illegible]
[illegible]ployees, the petition[illegible]
[illegible]vinced of their loyal[illegible]
It asked, the p[illegible]
"that except where [illegible]
[illegible]tions had been reg[illegible]
[illegible]nese Canadians be al[illegible]
[illegible]el repatriation form[illegible]

Strong Pr[illegible] Governmen[illegible]

(Continued from [illegible]

[illegible]his regard," he ad[illegible]
[illegible]ittle criticism. The[illegible]
[illegible]nflicted were an ex[illegible]
The Japanese unders[illegible]
[illegible]here is remarkably [illegible]
[illegible]ess under the circu[illegible]
[illegible]he facts should [illegible]
[illegible]ind.

NON-CO-OPERATION [illegible]
GROUNDS FOR DEP[illegible]

Non-co-operation w[illegible]
[illegible]rnment is being use[illegible]
for deportation of t[illegible]
Senator Roebuck said[illegible]
when non-co-operatio[illegible]
government became [illegible]
deportation," he said[illegible]
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[illegible]ITLER'S [illegible]

"I am [illegible]
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...hard-hearted [illegible] question "[illegible]," declared Dr. F. S. Dobson, principal of Alma College, United Church college for girls, here, as he told of forwarting a petition to Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor.

The petition, Dr. Dobson said, asked that Canadians of Japanese origin "who so wish" be permitted to remain in Canada. It was signed by members of the college staff, student body, board of governors and employees.

"The petition," Dr. Dobson said, stated that "from personal knowledge of some 25 Japanese of Canadian origin who had been at Alma college as students or employees, the petitioners are convinced of their loyalty to Canada.

It asked, the principal said, that except where crime convictions had been registered, Japanese Canadians be allowed to cancel repatriation forms' signifying

... her tuition by serving as a waitress. "Her father, Matsuji Kurita," Dr. Dobson said, "came to Canada in 1910 and his wife, Hatsuko, in 1919. They have citizenship papers. They lived on Hawkes Ave. in Vancouver where Matsuji worked as a printer.

"They attended," he continued, "the First United Church in Vancouver, and raised a family of four, three sons and a daughter, Yoshiko.

"The parents signed the repatriation form in June of 1945—before the deadline. They later applied to have it cancelled. But they may have to return to Japan, and leave their children behind.

"Yoshiko is popular with everyone at the college. She and the other Japanese Canadians are more than just 'accepted.' They are one of us."

Another girl, Kimi Takimoto, is on the college staff as instructor in French.

... playing, but was refused admission. The management of the hall had nothing to do with the incident.

Tomlison D. Todd, a Negro, and president of the Institute on Race Relations, protested. "Discrimination in the nation's capital must go," he claimed. "Things of this sort do not conform with our professed ideals of democracy."

* * *

Opinion. This year it'll be the sweet unsophisticated girl with a well rounded figure who'll ring the church bells, claims Harry Conover, a New York model agent. Pinup and glamor girls are no longer dream-dust to the boys. "They want to fall in love with the kind of a girl they could visualize in the kitchen baking a pie, darning their socks or sitting on the back porch knitting bootees," he says.

* * *

Santa's spirit. The Vancouver Sun reported this incident which happened to a Sea Island couple, lucky people!

It was the day before Christmas and the wife wanted to make sure that there was enough wood to do her cooking. The husband, therefore, went out with an axe and started splitting the driest pieces he could find. By accident, his axe slipped and in biting into the dirt, made a queer sound.

His curiosity aroused, the man discarded the axe for a shovel and after a few minutes of digging uncovered a solidly built box full of saki.

Apparently the saki was buried by the former Japanese Canadian occupant of the house who expected to return some day to his hidden treasure.

* * *

Modern youth. In a U.S. Gallup Poll, field reporters for the American Institute of Public Opinion asked young men: "If you were a parent, what one thing would you do differently than most parents do?"

Most of the lads dealt with parental strictness. Some of the replies: "I'd stay at home nights—no drinks . . . I would not cuss around the house and then whip my children for it . . . I wouldn't let the juvenile officers go getting so smart . . . I'd bring more religion into the home . . . I'd let my son have the car more than some people I know . . . I'd increase my son's allowance . . . I'd stop opening other people's mail . . ."

Only about two out of every ten who were questioned replied that they had no complaints, that they would do things just about the way their parents are doing them.

Restore Citizenship Rights Says U.F.A.

CALGARY, Alta.—Restoration of Japanese to full Canadian citizenship and compulsory naturalization of all aliens were asked in two separate resolutions passed at the U.F.A. annual convention Jan. 8, the Canadian Press reported.

Only one delegate opposed the resolution calling for the same treatment for Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry as of any other [illegible]. This resolution was [illegible] by the [illegible]

... games were played. The Eight Aces took the measure of the St. Christopher to the tune of 39-25, while Ex-Vancouver defeated the Northerns by 34-29.

Eight Aces-St. Christopher. The first game had every aspect of a close contest, but the Saints were completely outplayed in the second half and fell before the withering attack of the Aces. The score until the second stanza was 21-19 for the Saints but were held to a mere four points while their rampaging opponents netted twenty. Hirano and S. Takata led the winners' attack with 11 and 10 points respectively. Other members of this team played well but Noguchi especially stood out. For the losers, Ken Miyasaki was outstanding and Mick Mori and R. Miyasaki turned in a creditable game.

The scoring was as follows:

Eight Aces: S. Takata (10), Mizutani, Hirano (11), G. Takata (4), Oda (4), Onishi (2), Matsui (2), Noguchi (4), Maikawa (2)—39.

St. Christopher: H. Miyasaki (2), Mick Mori (6), C. Mori (2), Mas Mori (2), R. Miyasaka (6), R. Matsumoto (4), Sumi (3), Ito, K. Miyasaki—25.

* * *

Ex-Vancouver vs. Northerns. Ex-Vancouved edged the Northerns 34-29 in a spirited contest, but it was anyone's game until Takeda potted one in the dying moments of the fourth quarter. Northern held the lead at the half mark, 16-14, and though they exchanged leads several times during the last half, they finally succumbed to a better-organized team. J. Akiyama, Inamoto, Idenouye, and Takeda starred for the Ex's, the latter two scoring nine apiece. Wakabayashi, usually a consistent scorer, was held to one basket. Nakamoto garnered eighteen while Tosh Moriyama starred at guard. Kihara and Nagawa, potent Northern sharp-shooters, were checked effectively enough to get only one basket.

The scoring was as follows:

Ex-Vancouver: J. Akiyama (6), Wakabayashi (2), Inamoto (6), Idenouye (9), Takeda (9), Kutsukake, Fujiwara, Inouye, Mi Akiyama (2)—34.

Northerns: Nakagawa (2), Nagasuye (4), M. Moriyama (3), Tak

[illegible] parts of B.C. of the [illegible] games should be very good. Judging from the first games, it should be a toss-up for any one of the four teams. We have as [illegible] Mi Akiyama, whose name is synonymous with Vancouver basketball, and he's an active member of Ex-Vans, too. Joe Akiyama was the spark-plug, and the work of Inamoto was very good. Idenouye is another fine player, as is Takeda. Wakabayashi couldn't get going the other night. Like the enthusiasm of Inouye and Fujiwara. Aces have a well-balanced team—especially liked Seiji Takata's work as he pulled his guard out of position to score. Hirano and his "freak" shots is a definite threat. Maikawa, Onishi, and especialy Noguchi are very good and a real asset to the team. Saints have a powerful team although they were beaten by fourteen points by the Aces. Roy Miyasaki is the "Dead-eye Dick" of this team and should be able to get some help from Matsumoto, Chuck Mori and Mick Mori. Ken Miyasaki uses his height to advantage and would help out more by taking shots. Sumi is good but not very consistent. Tosh Moriyama is a sparkling performer for the Northerns. His brothers, Mits and Tak, were somewhat lost on the floor but they're capable of doing just as well. Nakamoto's still got his eye as he can still sink those long ones. Kihara and Nagagawa are capable of better games compared to the first one, of course.

A plan for the raising of funds at Valentine has been proposed, and we'd like a lot of support if it materializes.

May Lose Citizenship

(Continued from page 1)

interior towns about two weeks before the date of sailing. (Mr. Pickersgill explained that this is only a tentative arrangement.) Individual deportation orders will be issued a week before sailing, and in some cases the repatriates may be notified for immediate deportation.

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Strong Protests Mount Against Government's Deportation Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

...is regard," he added, "I have little criticism. The hardships it inflicted were an exigency of war. The Japanese understand this and there is remarkably little bitterness under the circumstances, but the facts should be borne in mind."

NON-CO-OPERATION AS GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION

Non-co-operation with the government is being used as grounds for deportation of the Japanese, Senator Roebuck said. "May I ask when non-co-operation with the government became a ground for deportation," he said. "If this is to be general law, and not race discrimination against the Japanese, why restrict the black-listing of names to the minister of labor? The minister of munitions and of finance might have some names to supply.

"In Canada we will not tolerate two laws, one for yellow men and another for white. If the threatened Japanese expulsion is carried out on the basis proposed it will sully the record of a government headed by the greatest Liberal in Canada's history and it will constitute a stain upon the hands of the minister of labor for which he will be remembered after all else he has done is forgotten."

There are innumerable cases where serious hardships will be involved in the deportation, Senator Cairine Wilson declared. "We hear much about the displaced persons in Europe. Why should Canada add to the problems of the world? I keep wondering what will happen to the people we propose sending to a land they have never known—to a land already impoverished without sufficient food for its present population."

Senator Wilson said that Japanese in the United States had not been given the type of treatment meted out to them in Canada. She said that even in Hawaii [illegible] Japanese were [illegible] after Pearl Harbor.

HITLER'S GHOST

[illegible]

"The Japanese comprise only one-half of one percent of the Canadian population, but as the trembling instrument of the Jews who were slaughtered, I will champion to my last breath the cause of any group, no matter how small, who are being persecuted or penalized because of their race, color or creed."

"The ghost of Hitler still walks in Canada," he said. "The thing for which Hitler stood has been inscribed on the order-in-council which punishes little children for crimes they couldn't commit . . . It makes 24,000 people responsible for crimes they didn't commit."

Canada, in its attitude towards Japanese, is making refugees to be thrown into other countries, declared Mr. Sandwell. He said there were two cases involved—legal and moral. "I don't want people to think too harshly of British Columbia," he said. "They had a problem and after all other provinces weren't too enthusiastic about the Japanese.

He said organized labor is solidly behind the protest and read dozens of telegrams giving the support of many organizations.

BISHOPS SEND PROTEST

The House of Bishops of the Church of England in the province of Ontario has asked the federal government to grant all Japanese Canadians the right to appear before the proposed loyalty commission.

The bishops expressed the hope that the commission will hear all persons who desire to stay in Canada, whether Canadian citizens or Japanese nationals, against whom no subversive action or intention is charged.

The Edmonton General Ministerial Association has criticized in its resolution the government's proposal to deal with some Japanese Canadians by order-in-council even though no charge of disloyalty has been brought against them.

On December the Edmonton City Council passed a resolution asking that all Japanese Canadians be given the opportunity [illegible]

Montreal Evacuees Gather at Christmas Candlelight Service

MONTREAL, P.Q.— The third Christmas candlelight service and also the first post-war Christmas service was held at the Church of All Nations on Sunday, December 23, at 7.30, under the sponsorship of the Nisei Fellowship Group. This service, which promises to become an annual affair, was well received that evening as evidenced by the overflowing audience of both Occidentals and Japanese Canadians. Mr. Hideo Shigei masterfully conducted the evening's program, with others contributing. The choir upheld their end remarkably well. One of the highlights was the male quartet of the Church of All Nations who sang carols in Czecho-Slovakian and Polish. The audience was held in awe of their fine, polished voices.

After the service, a social hour was held downstairs with both Occidentals and Japanese Canadian members mingling with each other in real fellowship. During this short social hour, Mr. Kim Nakashima and George Tomita took charge.

GS's welcome. Right after Christmas, Wednesday, December 26, the Nisei GS Joes were welcomed to a special social held under the sponsorship of the Fellowship Group at the very attractive N.D.G. "Y". Comments and praises were much in the air about the nice surroundings of the "Y". Rumor has it that a Valentine Dance is coming up there in the near future. During intermission, Miss Tiny Eguchi, on behalf of the group, presented the Nisei servicemen from Montreal with cigarette cases. Those present were: Butch Watanabe, Frank Matsubuchi, and Chumbo Kaneda. Others introduced from other centres were Joe Sato from Ontario, and Tom Yamashita (no relation to the General) from Toronto.

Personalities. Who was the GS seen earlier in the evening for a fleeting moment and pulled a disappearing act when the time for the presentation of the cigarette cases arrived? What other GS took the situation in hand and swept a certain girl off her feet, and maneuvered himself a date for the big Montreal Nisei Athletic Dance? Nothing slow about our Nisei GS's, eh gals! Noticed the sudden outcrop of moustaches or soup-strainers amongst the army lads; something new has been added. Refreshments were enjoyed with new acquaintances being struck up during the interval. Dancing was enjoyed to the very last, especially by the Nisei GIs, to the well selected collection of Mr. George Yamashita.

* * *

Athletic Club Dance. This Nisei event of the year took place at the well-known Victoria Hall on December 28. On entering the hall, you could immediately notice the difference between this year's dance and the previous dances. Striking colors were dancing before our eyes. Niseiettes adorned in their best formals were out to make an evening of this affair. I'd say that two-thirds of the women were wearing long dresses. Original styles were noticeable, such as an orange gown with black lace trimmings, black velvet, etc. However, the most popular colors were white and blue. Like all Nisei dances it took some time for the crowd to warm to the dance, but it wasn't long before the home waltz came around, much to the dismay of the crowd. With the approved reception of this year's crowd, it promises to become a semi-formal affair next year.

This was one affair where the Niseiettes enhanced with their beauty and sex-appeal power. They really looked more feminine — a truly easy sight for sore eyes. It was a good dance.

Sugar Beet Acreage To Increase in 1946

The acreage of Manitoba sugar beet plantings for 1946 suggested by last month's Dominion-Provincial conference at Ottawa is 50 percent more than the plantings for 1945, reported the Winnipeg Free Press, Jan. 12.

The quota proposed for Manitoba in 1946 is 15,000 acres. Whether contracts can be made for this increased acreage will depend upon the labor situation and how well the financial returns from sugar beets compares with prices of competitive crops.

Given a favorable season and enough men to do the work Hon. D. L. Campbell, minister of agriculture, said that Manitoba farmers were likely to come at least near to the heavy production quota set by Ottawa.

Y. Nakade Heads Grand Forks Farmers' Ass'n

GRAND FORKS, B.C. — The local Japanese Farmers' Association held its first general meeting of this year on January 6 at the home of the former president, Mr. M. Takasaki, and elected the following officers: President, Y. Nakade; chairman, R. Kiriyama; secretary, S. Nakamichi; treasurer, T. Kishimoto.

The evacuees had the "Kyogo-Kai" until last year by themselves but this year they organized The Japanese Farmers' Association including the former local residents.

Lemon Creek Enjoys Busy Festive Season

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—In spite of the repatriation problems facing local people, Lemon Creek was a scene of social activities over the New Year holidays. The usual population of 1633 jumped to 1714 with people from other localities visiting their friends in town.

On January 2, 3 and 4 the Buddhist Y.P. sponsored a "shibai," followed by a New Year Party on the 6th under the initiative of the Loggers' Group. Both the "shibai" and Party were well attended.

A picture, "Josei no Kakugo," was shown to an overflowing crowd on January 6.

Meanwhile, the Karuta Kai and Shogi Group were active in their own fields, with games going on throughout the festive season.

The holiday came to an end on the evening of the 6th, and the next day, determined children were on their way to school ushering in a new term of studying.

London Group Active

LONDON, Ont. — The London Japanese Canadian Group held its election meeting on January 10 at the Y.W.C.A. All business was brought up by the retiring chairman, John Kumagai, after which elections took place with Miss Velda McClare in the chair. Officers for the new year are as follows: Chairman, Arthur Obokata; recording secretary, Karako Kagawa; treasurer, Mary Murakami; corresponding secretary, Yoshiko Tanabe; social conveners, Roy Hikida and Irene Murakami; representatives on the Advisory Council, Arthur Obokata and Tom Onishi.

Magrath Young People To Hold Dance

MAGRATH, Alta.—Albertans in the Magrath district will celebrate in a big way on the night of January 31. The Young People's Union has engaged Ted's Melody Men to supply the music for their dance at the Magrath Assembly Hall.

Since Magrath is situated right on the highway, the Young People's president, Y. Nakamura, expects out-of-towners to attend the dance in full force.

Proceeds from the dance will be used to carry on a useful and important program of activities planned by the club.

Movie Proceeds Go To Hospital Patients

GREENWOOD, B.C.—Residents of this town saw two movies recently. The Japanese Committee sponsored the first one, the proceeds being donated especially to hospital patients of Japanese origin, in Greenwood, Grand Forks and New Denver.

The second picture was shown on Dec. 28, under the sponsorship of the Japanese United Church. No admission fee was charged.

The Japanese Committee recently elected officers for 1946. The results were as follows: President, Iwao Miyashita; vice-president, T. Takimoto; chairman, S. Yoshida; secretary, W. Hamagishi; treasurer, T. Kuroyama; auditors, Y. Kanda and N. Yamamoto.

South Alberta Groups Elect New Officers

The New Year promises to be quite active for Southern Alberta with the various organizations recently electing their new officers into their 1946 term. The organizations and their new officers are as follows:

Taber Aiyu-Kai. President, A. Sato; vice-president and secretary, S. Nomura; treasurer, N. Teshima; and M. Sakamoto constitute the Main Committee.

Kahogu-Sogo-Enjo-Kai. President, S. Aoki; vicepresident, S. Kunimoto; chairman, S. Sakumoto; vice-chairman, Higo; treasurer, M. Oga; advisers, Nakatsura, Ichino, Miyakawa and Kosaka.

Raymond Chiho Shinwa-Kai. President, T. Okamoto; vice-presidents, Y. Hayashi and K. Yasui; chairman, G. Hiramatsu; vice-chairman, K. Mori; secretary, M. Amemori; treasurer, C. Ebata; advisers, N. Sunada, B. Yamazaki, M. Kudo and U. Nakashima.

Magrath Shinwa-Kai. President, S. Okabe; chairman, H. Kusayanagi; vice-chairman, M. Murakami; secretary, F. Fukushima; treasurer, K. Kuriki; adviser, H. Nakamura.

Alta. Niseis Celebrate At Iron Springs

IRON SPRINGS, Alta. — Two hundred guys and gals, both occidental and oriental, jamming the Iron Springs Community Hall, danced to the music of the Hi-Hatters' Orchestra at a dance sponsored by the Iron Springs Y.P.A. on January 2.

In tune with the festivities of the season the dancers clamored for music—hot, sweet, old-time—which the orchestra supplied till the wee hours.

Niseis from all over Southern Alberta supported the dance. To those from Taber, Picture Butte, Nobleford, Coalhurst, Diamond City, Lethbridge, Coaldale and to others, the I.S.Y.P.A. extends sincere thanks for their great support.

The attraction of the evening was the raffle drawn by Helendean Karren. The first prize of silverware was won by Aki Taise of Picture Butte. The other prizes went as follows: 2nd, Jeanne Iwasa, Raymond; 3rd, Miss Y. Okabe, Picture Butte; 4th, Ernie Woods, Hi-Hatters; 5th, Pat Hines, Coaldale; 6th, Alex Cox, Iron Springs.

Nuptial and Personal Notes

Engagements

The engagement is announced of Miss Emiko Nishibata, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yosojiro Nishibata of Emerson, Man., to Mr. Riichi Koizumi, eldest son of Mrs. Take Koizumi of Emerson, Man., on Dec. 22 at Mrs. Koizumi's residence.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. C. Teranishi and Mr. and Mrs. Tsuchiya.

* * *

An engagement has recently been announced in Lemon Creek, B.C., of Miss Yasuko Kimura, second daughter of Mrs. Masano (who recently left for Montreal) to Chujiro Wakabayashi, eldest son of Chugoro Wakabayashi of Blind Bay, B.C.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakamura.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Shigeo Takayesu (nee Lillian Kazuko Shuto) became the proud parents of a 7 lb. 1 oz. girl on January 5, in Hamilton, Ont.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Yoshida of Lemon Creek, B.C., announce the happy arrival of a baby girl, Joan Kimiko. Both mother and daughter are well.

Correction

The address of The London Japanese Canadian Group headquarters was erroneously published as the Y.M.C.A. in the Christmas issue of The New Canadian. Correct address is The London Japanese Canadian Group, Y.W.C.A., London, Ont.

Person Sought

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Rihachi Tomita — asked to contact either Mr. George Imabori, Route 1, Caldwell, Idaho or Mr. Harding Yasui, 7375 Desmarchais — St., Montreal, P.Q.

OBITUARY

The death is reported of Mrs. Frances Fune, age 28, wife of Eiichiro Fune, on January 2, 1946 at the Sacred Heart Hospital in Montreal.

Final funeral rites were held on January 5, in Montreal.

Acknowledgement

The New Canadian acknowledges gratefully the generous donations from the following: Mr. Riichi Koizumi of Emerson, Man., on the occasion of his engagement; Mrs. Sakae Tabuchi, Toronto; Mr. J. Nakai, Toronto; Mr. T. Ito, Montreal, P.Q.

Help Wanted

Two girl power machine operators, light work. Experience preferred. Apply L. Sedor Mfg. Co., 531 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

7,000 At Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — The Tule Lake relocation centre began the new year with a population of only 7,268 as compared to the all-time peak of more than 18,000 and this figure is being reduced rapidly by departing resettlers, according to the Newell Star of January 4.

Kelowna Young Nisei Club Raises $200 for Local War Memorial Fund

KELOWNA, B.C.—The Kelowna Young Japanese Canadian Association launched itself on the busy holiday season with a full and varied program.

On December 24 the association, aided by generous donations from the local people, held a Christmas treat for all the children under twelve years. The hall was resplendent with a huge Christmas tree loaded down with toys, games, bracelets and hockey sticks. (The buyers of these gifts had as much fun as the receivers did.) Excited children, awed by the proceedings, stuck close to their elders and parent, but willingly took part in games and singing of carols.

The day was complete with a jovial Santa Claus (Mr. Tom Terai), who gave out the presents. All enjoyed the various reactions of the children to "St. Nick." Some were shy, others fearful, while the sophisticated grins of the twelve-year-olds broadened still more when Santa wanted to shake hands. The climax came when the youngest called "Santa" on being called up — "papa?" The program was emceed by president Tosh Yamaoka.

Among other things, the club donated $200 to the Kelowna War Memorial Fund. This sum was raised by a private raffle which was well supported by buyers and sellers alike. Mr. Minoru Mori set the pace for salesmanship by selling his book in short order.

Sponsored dance. On December 28 the association sponsored a dance which proved to be the best in a long time. Music was supplied by Carl Dunaway's orchestra which gave forth with hot licks on the saxophone, smooth renditions from the piano, accordion, and a jazzy beat from the guitar and drums. It had the dancers swaying and swooning half the time while the other half they were cutting in torrid jitterbug style. And so at 2 a.m., with sighs of contentment or groans of dismay, the crowd dispersed, wishing each other a Happy New Year.

DANCE

at the

Magrath Assembly Hall

to the music of TED'S MELODY MEN

Thursday, Jan. 31 — 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. — Adm. [illegible]

Sponsored by

MAGRATH YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION